

The Topeka State Journal.

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TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

THEY'RE RALLYING.

Business Magnates of Chicago Getting Together.

They Demand the Remonetization of Silver.

GOLD NOT ENOUGH.

The Salvation of the Commercial World

Depends on Adoption of International Bimetallism.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Chicago bankers, merchant princes, and manufacturers whose names are widely known, have come out for international bimetallism. Marshall Field, Lyman J. Gage, George M. Pullman and fifty others of wealth and importance in the financial world, have signed a creed with bimetallism as its basis and pledged themselves to promote its adoption as an international system.

This is the outcome of a conference held a short time ago by several prominent financiers. At the conference the following statement of principles was prepared by a committee:

"The committee is formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of international bimetallism upon the general plan of the Latin union, but with a broader basis. Those concerned in the movement, while earnestly opposed to free coinage of silver or any increased use of silver by this country, independent of international action and agreement, believe that the repeal of the purchase clause of the Sherman act affords a fitting and fortunate opportunity for advancing the cause of international bimetallism.

"They believe that the day is not far distant when the necessities of commerce will compel the international use of silver as well as of gold in the currencies throughout the world.

Franklin H. Head, who was appointed secretary of the committee, at once set about finding others of the same belief and up to the present time has secured the signatures of over fifty prominent gentlemen. In addition to Messrs. Field, Gage and Pullman, the list contains the names of Philip D. Armour, Franklin McVeigh, H. H. Porter, John R. Walsh, H. H. Kohlsaat, John DeKoven, J. W. Doane, T. B. Blackstone, Victor F. Lawson, William Penn Nixon, Joseph Medill, Robert T. Lincoln, Erskine M. Phelps, Marvin Hughitt, H. N. Higginbotham and many others well known in the commercial and financial world.

Speaking of the matter last night Mr. Head said: "If England will enter into an international agreement to accept a bimetallic system every other great power will do the same and gold will cease to appreciate, prices will stop falling and prosperity will be universally restored. If there is not some kind of a change soon made, the result will be Argentina, Guatemala and Turkey are now and England knows it. That is why the time is ripe to make a move for international bimetallism. Universal remonetization of silver is what we want. To adopt free coinage in this country in the absence of such an agreement would be fatal to us. Let all nations adopt it and we shall see an end of the worldwide depression which has followed the demonetization of silver in 1873.

"Our committee will soon be organized and then we will be heard from possibly in a memorial to congress or in international monetary conferences."

HE HAD TO GO.

The New York "World" Wins Its Great Fight on Crocker.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Chief Crocker's proposed resigning from the head of Tammany was authoritatively made known to leading New York members of congress today in a telegram from Mr. Crocker himself.

When the Tammany executive committee of 60 meets next Thursday Richard Crocker will take the step toward withdrawal from active political work. Last summer he resigned from the Democratic state central committee. Now he is quoted by the New York Commercial Advertiser as saying: "I have made up my mind that I cannot stand the strain and hard work connected with the management of the Tammany organization. It has grown so burdensome that at times it is more than any one can bear. Hereafter the routine and detail must be looked after by committees, for I will not and cannot do it."

IT WAS A BIG STEAL.

Attorney Pettit Says the Alleged \$10,000,000 N. P. Steal is Proven.

CHICAGO, May 7.—The Northern Pacific investigation was not resumed in Chicago today, but it will be taken up in New York next Wednesday. Attorney Pettit, representing the lives faction, said today he was satisfied with the investigation so far as it had progressed, and added:

"We have proved everything that we set out to prove. I said at the beginning of the affair that it was a ten million dollar steal, and I now consider that we have proved it to be a million more than that.

"The fact is that the men implicated in the affair," continued Mr. Pettit, "have been scooting like rats in a sinking ship. One is making his property over to his wife as fast as the law will allow him. We expect to prove who got this little margin of \$11,000,000 and how they got it."

Gov. Waite to Stamp Oregon.

DENVER, May 7.—Gov. Waite has accepted an invitation to make a political speech at Cheyenne at an early date. He proposes also to stamp Oregon for the Populists.

M'CASEY TO GO.

The State Board of Charities to Remove Him.

Dr. John H. McCassey who has been superintendent of the state insane asylum since the retirement of Dr. Eastman will lose his position at the next meeting of the state board of charities, according to the most reliable Populist authority.

The STATE JOURNAL was informed this afternoon that the board of charities have for some time been considering the advisability of a change in the management of the Topeka asylum and that the change will very likely be made next week when the board of charities hold their next meeting at the asylum.

The charges against Dr. McCassey are of a serious nature, but it is understood that the members of the board have been acquainting themselves with the condition of affairs and will remove him without the formality of an investigation.

The general charge of mismanagement and incompetency is made against Dr. McCassey. The JOURNAL's informant said Dr. McCassey has from the time he took charge of the asylum been regarded as too small for the place.

A good idea of how affairs at the asylum are managed was given a JOURNAL reporter by one of the employees at the asylum who holds a position where he can watch the workings of the institution.

This employee said: "Affairs out there are being mixed up worse every day. There is no discipline and every employee is his own boss. Dr. McCassey does not pay any attention to anything but having a good time. He is more interested in the dances for the patients than he is in their food. He laughs when the patients go to him with grievances and tells them they are crazy and orders them to go away. Of course the patients are crazy, but it does not do them any good for the superintendent of the asylum to tell them they are."

"Dr. McCassey has been making a great blow about saving the state money in the way of salaries, but he has not saved the state anything on his own salary. He makes the saving by cutting the salaries of poor men with large families. One man with a family of six children, who is entitled to \$25 a month, only gets \$18 under Dr. McCassey, and that is a fair sample of how he saves salaries. Besides he is always writing stuff for the papers to print, praising himself and his improvements."

In addition to other charges against Dr. McCassey's management, it is alleged that certain politicians from over the state have made too frequent visits to the asylum, which have brought the morality of the place into question, and there are murmurs that even worse things but these lack verification.

THE THIRD WARD CAUCUS.

A regular caucus of Republicans of the Third ward is called by the ward committee to meet at the Copeland hotel club room, tonight at 8 o'clock.

All the Republicans of the ward are strongly urged to be present and express their choice of a delegation of fifteen to be voted for at the primaries May 13th to represent the ward in the county convention which will select delegates to the Republican state convention.

The Republican masses of the ward are interested in a free and fair expression. The majority should rule. Republicans should turn out and vote their sentiments. No Republican voter of the ward need complain of the result.

BRECKINRIDGE GAVE IN.

Said He Wouldn't Divide Time With Settle But He Backed Down.

PARIS, Ky., May 7.—There is an immense crowd in town today to hear the opening speeches in the congressional campaign. Breckinridge said that he would not divide the time with either of his opposing candidates but Settle has arrived and forced Breckinridge to agree to division.

Owens' Campaign.

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 7.—Hon. W. C. Owens opened his campaign for congress in the seventh district against Breckinridge here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Owens speaks at the opera house. The Owens club will organize and elect vice presidents and prepare for the work in earnest. There is a large crowd in town and it is expected that speeches will also be made by ex-Gov. J. Proctor Knott, Hon. James Andrew Scott and others, who are strong Owens men.

Connors Challenges the World.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 7.—Johnny Connors of this city, today issued a challenge to fight any 195 pound man in the world, Queensberry or London rules, for any sum from \$500 to \$1000 before the Olympic Athletic club, New Orleans. Connors has never been whipped.

LOCAL MENTION.

Frank Howe, of the pension office, is sick.

The Rock Island in response to the request of the board of railroad commissioners has opened a station at Calvert, Norton county.

The fire department was called out at 4:20 yesterday afternoon by a still alarm from station No. 3, to the coal house at 428 Madison street. The damage was trifling.

P. L. Soper, the Santa Fe receivers' representative in the Indian Territory went to Muscogee today where the federal court begins its session this week. Mr. Soper will represent the "Frisco" in a number of cases.

Doctors Reid Alexander, L. H. Munn and C. A. McGuire left today for Galveston to attend the convention of the National Railway Surgeons' association. They will return Saturday.

The pension office is in the midst of the quarterly rush, and its thirty-seven clerks are working fourteen hours a day until it is over. \$11,000 were paid out to pensioners Saturday, it being the first day, and the amount is larger today. The most of the work will be done by next Saturday, and the force and hours reduced. There are on the rolls \$105,000 names.

KEEP OFF THE GRASS.

Most of Evidence in the Coxey Trial

To Prove Whether They Walked On the Grass.

COXEY ON THE STAND.

The General Wears a New Spring Suit,

And Has His Trousers Smoothly Creased.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The defense had its inning today in the police court trial, where the three leaders of the commonwealth, Coxey, Browne and Jones, are on trial for their May-day demonstration at the capitol. Young Attorney Hyman, who defends Browne and Jones, made the opening statement for the defense.

There was no denial or defense for

had also seen the police drive the people onto the grass.

Coxey's Spring Suit.

Gen. Coxey himself, in his gray spring suit with creased trousers, walked into the witness stand. He gave his residence as Massillon, O.

"What is your business?" was asked.

"I have a stone quarry, manufacture sand for steel works and run a stock farm. I am now engaged in lobbying for the unemployed people."

"What is the object of your visit to Washington?"

"To petition congress to pass two laws to give work to the unemployed on public improvement."

The men who came with him did so, Mr. Coxey said, upon the principle that they might as well be with me as anywhere. They were out of work and their families were destitute at home.

"Did you obey the laws of the state?"

"Not one chicken feather can be traced to our camp. We knew that the success of the movement depended upon our behavior. Men were warned not to beg or drink."

In repeating his conversation with the chief of police of Washington, Coxey said it was his purpose to keep within the limit of the law. He told Major Moore that the army might break up and enter the capitol grounds as American citizens, and the chief said there would be no objection to that. "He said that we must not carry the banner into the grounds, because it was against the law," the general continued.

[From Copyright Photographs.]



"GEN." FRYE, of the Southern Industrial Army. As he arrived at and as he left Effingham, Ill.

what the commonwealthers had done, he began. Defense would consist in the lawfulness of their actions. He could remember but one similar occurrence in history, the attorney said, and thereupon he produced a bible and began to read a scriptural passage.

Began to Read the Bible.

"I must object to that," interposed the district attorney. "The gentlemen should confine themselves to a statement of facts."

"Does the attorney deny that is a fact," demanded the young attorney holding his bible aloft dramatically.

He was permitted to proceed and read the passage of the Old Testament reciting that the Lord had commanded Moses to take off his hat because he trod on holy ground. He had not talked long before Judge Miller was compelled to make the same objection as that made by the district attorney and to request the lawyer to devote himself to the recital of what was intended to be proven. Instead of police, the defense would call citizens who had witnessed the occurrence, Mr. Hyman said.

From his somewhat discursive statement it was gathered that the defense would be based largely on the brutality of the police in clubbing citizens. It was to be shown that Coxey had not walked on the grass and that Browne had been driven through the shrubbery by the police.

Coxey Was Very Quiet.

The first witness for the defense was Mr. Frank Harper, a young newspaper man from Alexandria, Va. According to his story, the police had driven the citizens on the grass before the procession arrived in order to clear the pathway. He saw Gen. Coxey arrive. The general wore nothing designed to attract notice to his organization, but walked so quietly to the steps that he was not recognized until the people who knew him pointed him out. Thirteen police stood on the steps and surrounded the general when he arrived. The witness was certain that Coxey did not walk on the grass.

On cross-examination he said that there were 50,000 or 60,000 people waiting, all cheering and whooping for Coxey.

"Disorderly, were they not?" inquired the district attorney.

"Oh no; they had a right to cheer; they were American citizens."

The police came near running down a little girl in front of him, Harper said. He had been ordered off the asphalt streets by them two or three times, but returned every time.

"Then you disobeyed the police?" said the district attorney.

"The police are not the law; they are the agents of the people to carry out the law," was the reply.

One of the persons in the crowd on the grass was Senator Allen, according to the witness.

Didn't Touch the Grass.

Witness No. 2, was a colored man named Samuel L. Perlick, who, when asked his business, explained: "I am one of the army of unemployed just now." Until the beginning of the Democratic administration he had been employed in the treasury. He had followed the procession, had kept by Gen. Coxey, and could swear that the general did not touch the grass.

Being called upon to give a ruling on the question asked this witness, Judge Miller said that it might be a mitigating circumstance bearing upon the intent to violate the law; that a defendant had been forced upon the grass by circumstances. The judge added that a hundred thousand violations of the law did not excuse one violation of it. This witness

recompense. The streets of Washington were crowded on March 4, 1893, by an army of hungry men, men of voracious appetites and unlimited capacity for the best to be had in the way of patronage. Selfish in the extreme were they; unscrupulous and dangerous too, for they were reckless of the welfare of the people so long as place and power were secured.

"The congress of the United States was not alarmed at their approach; the regular army was not examined to see if it could do better fighting than running, and the chief of police of Washington gave no interviews to the press as to how he would send the intruders to the workhouse when they dared to invade the territory under his jurisdiction. The hotels actually made provision for their reception, and altogether, these hungry men, this voracious, unscrupulous, self-seeking army were welcomed to Washington."

Mr. Powderly continues: "Leaving the right or the wrong of the silver agitation and the Wilson bill out of the question, it is entirely safe to say that a more inefficient, indifferent congress never assembled at Washington. Incapacity—if we do not care to apply a harsher term—has marked every step since the first Monday in last December, and it is no wonder that those who are arrayed under the banners of Coxey feel that they cannot make a worse job of affairs at Washington than those who have proved themselves to be loafers—at the expense of the nation, too—while masquerading as statesmen."

Other processions have marched on Washington, but their march was on velvet and made no sound. They went in palace cars and disturbed no watch-dog in passing on their way to the lobby of the capitol. Representing the bonds, the stocks and the wealth of the nation, they were cordially received and servilely obeyed by the congress, which voted away lands, gave franchises and took such action as made poverty acquainted with thousands who had but heard of it before. Those who went in palace cars went to obtain something from congress which would benefit them without adding to the prosperity of the people. The Coxey movement has at least the merit of being more unselfish, even if it is not so aristocratic in its make-up. Had the army of velvet remained away from Washington, those who are now approaching it in hob-nailed shoes would not have an excuse for going.

"It is reported that one wing of the Coxey army stole a railroad train, and a general demand for the suppression of that system of 'peniculous activity' is heard. To steal a railroad train is bad, but not equal in point of rascality to the stealing of a whole railroad, and we have more than once read of the practice of this kind of grand larceny without hearing it intimated that the militia should be called out. The stealing of the railroad was but the forerunner of the pilfering of that train. From an editorial before me I quote this passage: 'If they are permitted to go unchecked they will breed others. One folly begets another. There has been too much delay in this menace to the public peace. The mistaken toleration is an encouragement to riot and pillage. When it does not lead to open rebellion it at least destroys respect for law, stimulates plunder, overrules the law, and encourages the elements of discontent to take the law into their own hands.'

That passage is built upon the passing of Coxey and his army. Every word of it is applicable to the marching of the armies that preceded those under command of Coxey. If theft were the object of the Coxey movement, it is doubtful if he would find anything left in Washington—in the shape of a public matter, franchise or grant—worth stealing."

FRY'S ARMY MAKES MONEY.

Thinks He Will Have \$2,000 in Treasury When He Reaches Washington.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 7.—General Fry and his army of 200 filed out of Camp Lander today on to Washington over the national road. As the army marched through Washington street it was led by the general and Corporal Mullen who were followed by a flag bearer and drummer.

Greenfield, 20 miles east is their objective evening point. Before leaving, Fry said that the roasting the local press had given him helped to advertise him and had put \$500 into his pockets; that he had "worked" the town to its limit and had a good time. He will reach Washington, he thinks with \$2,000 in his treasury, a greater portion of which will come from the sale of his book. He said the army would stop at all the towns on the route.

At Irvington, fifteen Butler university students with handkerchiefs tied on rails met the army and demanded a speech from Fry to which he responded in a few words, and after a sentimental young woman had tied a bouquet on the general's lapel with a gold wish bone for good luck, the army resumed its eastward march.

KELLY'S FLEET MOVES TOMORROW.

Sixty Boats Completed and the Fleet Altered Ready to Start.

DES MOINES, May 7.—Kelly's army ceased work on the fleet at the "navy yard" today. Sixty boats were ready last night, except the caulking and coating with pitch. It is expected that the army will move some time tomorrow.

Prof. King, who has been giving exhibitions here, will lead the flotilla out of the city on the aquatic bicycles and announce he will probably continue at the head of the procession until the army reaches Keokuk, carrying Kelly's banner. Progress is delayed in the construction of the fleet by the scarcity of proper tools.

AN APPEAL FOR KELLY.

One Dollar Appeal Wanted From Knights of Labor.

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 7.—Late last night a meeting of labor leaders was held here, Grand Master Workman Sovereign being present among others.

After a full discussion it was decided to issue an appeal to the Knights of Labor of America and Canada asking that each individual member contribute one dollar to Kelly.

AT SPOKANE.

The Coxeyites Come From Western Washington.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 7.—The first big wave of the western Washington Coxeyites has rolled in. There are about 300 of them, headed by Jeffries, an agri-

tator, who was formerly located here. About 200 of the scattered Puyallup army were caught at Pasco by a force of deputy marshals under Sam Vinson. They are ugly over their detention, and Vinson has telegraphed for reinforcements.

He expects trouble when others pile in at Pasco from the west. Coxey's regiment here was given a benefit at Twickenham park today. The net proceeds were about \$100. Spokane's army gave an enthusiastic reception to the men from the west.

THEY BOARDED A TRAIN.

A Torpedo Placed on the Track and Train Stopped.

TACOMA, Wn., May 7.—The commonwealthers put a torpedo on the Northern Pacific track a mile and a half east of Tacoma last evening and stopped the east-bound freight train. Over a hundred of them boarded it. The engineer backed the train into Tacoma and side-tracked it. Deputy marshals are on their way from Stampedo, a station eleven miles west of Tacoma, to meet the commonwealthers. It is estimated that "but half of the army originally camped at Puyallup has headquarters are still at Stampedo."

RANDALL'S DIVISION SPLIT.

Men Claimed the General Lived on Dainties While They Starved.

VALPARAISO, Ind., May 7.—The dissatisfaction with Gen. Randall's methods resulted in a revolt of a portion of that division of the Coxey army today and the men left Valparaiso as two armies. Randall, who many of the men claimed, lived on dainties while the army half starved, continued as leader of one division, while the malcontents chose a general of their own and started for Washington independently.

To Go East in Small Bands.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 7.—The Portland industrial army being unable to proceed to Washington in a body, has adopted the expedient of travelling in small bands. Two divisions of fifty each have already boarded Union Pacific freight trains and are travelling eastward. They are now camped at The Dalles, and are now being fed by the residents of that place.

Refused Transportation at Pueblo.

PUEBLO, Colo., May 7.—The Missouri Pacific railroad refused transportation east to the Cripple Creek industrial numbering about 400, unless full fare is paid. General Sanders says they will go to Washington if they have to walk.

BANK SUSPENDED.

The State National of Wichita Closes Its Doors Today.

WICHITA, Kan., May 7.—"Suspended—State National Bank," was the sign put up this morning and has caused great alarm over the city. This institution was considered one of the strongest in the west.

The officers have not yet any statement of the bank's condition. Swift & Co. made a deposit of \$900 the last thing Saturday night. Large depositors are left in a bad financial condition.

The Lombards are interested in this bank and B. Lombard, Jr., is president. J. P. Allen is vice president, L. L. Skinner is cashier, and W. H. Livingston is assistant cashier.

In the National Bank Register the State National is rated as having \$100,000 capital stock, and a surplus of the same amount.

It is understood that this failure is the result of the bad business of the different loan and investment companies in which the Lombards have been interested. While the State National is not directly connected with the First National bank of Kansas City the Lombards are interested in the latter institution and James Lombard is its president. The Kansas City bank is, however, one of the strongest financial institutions in the country.

Sedgewick county has \$28,000 tied up in this suspension. The police fund of \$25,000, is also on deposit in this bank. The bank had correspondents all over the southwest. No run is being made on any of the other local banks.

SIMPSON NOT SO WELL.

Passed a Restless Night and Could Get no Relief From Pain.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Congressman Jerry Simpson is not so well today. He passed a restless night and is somewhat weaker. At present he is suffering from inflammation of the kidneys and the case stubbornly refuses to yield to treatment.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Charters Secured for Corporations for Various Purposes.

The Bank of Commerce, of Chanute, Kas. The capital stock is \$5,000. The directors are J. S. Lyon, S. A. Lyon, M. T. Jones, T. C. Jones, G. M. Lindsay, S. W. Sturdevant and O. W. Sturdevant. The Keypoint Townsite company, of Wichita. The capital stock is \$5,000. The directors are L. R. Cole, G. W. Foster, Edward Vail, A. Slattemann and Ed. Goldberg, of Wichita.

The Farmers and Merchants bank, of Courtland. The capital stock is \$5,000. The directors are Joseph Burnette, John W. Pilcher, F. M. Boyd, A. Tucker and J. E. Tucker, all of Courtland.

Lost—A ladies' gold filled watch on or near corner of Fifth and Jackson at noon May 7th. Finder return to JOURNAL office and receive liberal reward.

TODAY'S KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK SALES.

DRESSED BEEF AND EXPORT STEERS.	
18.....1545 \$4.10	10.....1478 \$4.10
20.....1301 3.95	54.....1325 3.90
58.....1029 3.85	13.....1191 3.77 1/2
60.....1128 3.75	40.....1035 3.65

COWS AND HEIFERS.	
25.....1045 3.65	17.....800 3.55
7.....978 3.55	16.....879 3.45
19.....948 3.25	48.....757 3.07 1/2
41.....700 3.60	8.....1160 3.45
9.....1093 3.25	9.....1008 3.10
9.....1107 3.00	

FREEDERS.	
13.....1235 3.50	19.....1192 3.00

HOGS.	
50.....287 5.10	77.....237 5.07 1/2
58.....179 5.05	27.....242 5.00
91.....191 4.97 1/2	79.....184 4.90
95.....136 4.80	